TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Don Pasquals. Am, rican Institute Barnum's Great Show, Matines Booth's Theatre—Hambet. Bijou Opera House—Ages Ages. Daly's New Theatre—The Way we Live. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Heats of Osic. Grand Opera House-Fairhon.

Maverly's Theatre-Widow Sedott. Monter & B'al's Garden-Concert Square Theatre-Hasel Kirks, arden - Mastodon Minstrels. Olympic Theatre-Davy Crockett. Park Theatre-Zip. Sielawa - Hall Concert.

Standard Theatre Miles.
Sam Proncisco Minstrela Bestle's Firstes.
Theatre Comique - Molligan Ousrd Surpites.
Tony Panto 'n Theatre—Die Tramp. Mailice Union Square Theatre-My Partuer ch's Theatre -To Marry or Not to Marry. W.ndsor Theatre-Hampty Dumpty

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clack.

The Republicans Desperate.

The Republicans in Congress, especially in the House of Representatives, have made a desperate fight to continue the appointment of deputy marshals as electioneering partisans, even after Dr Golyer Garrield admitted the gross partiality and wrong of the existing system, and offered an amendment to correct it. The Democrats took the Republican leader at his word, but when they had accepted his compromise, GAR-PIELD himsel and the party voted against it. So did the whole Republican side of the Senate, when the bill went to that body. In other words, they resisted a measure intended to reform an admitted abuse, made notorious by gross scandals in all the large cities, and went solid for keeping the ap-

pointments exclusively in their own hands They have also shown desperation in their course in regard to the Army bill. The long contest between Congress and the Executive at the extra session resulted in an agreement that fell far short of the original demand of the House, and far below the demands of public opinion. The people demanded that citizens of the United States should be at least as free as subjects of the Queen of England have been for one hundred and lifty years on the day of election, without the presence or the restraint of a

military force. Every measure looking to this perfect freedom was opposed by the solid vote of the Republican party in both Houses, and was vetocd by the Fraudulent President upon false pretences. The aim of the Republicans was to hold the army in hand as a party machine for use at the Presidential election, and the veto was exercised to preserve that control. HAYES became the willing instrument of the men who most despised him, and who have taken no pains to conceal their contempt.

Finally a compromise was effected, as follows:

"That no money appropriated in this act is appropri ated or shall be paid for the substatence, equipment transportation, or compression of any portion of the army of the Unite : States to be used as a police force to keep the prace at the polis at any election held within

This amendment was adopted with only thirty-one dissenting votes, cast by Demo erats who did not think enough had been obtained, and by Republicans who thought too much had been yielded. All the leading Republicans are recorded in the affirmative That ended the controversy, and both sides accepted the settlement as conclusive.

Now it is proposed by the Democrats to redunct the language above cited, in the Army bill for next year, without changing a word. The Republican leaders, who by speech and by vote sustained this section in Last June, are most active in opposing it at this time. This bald inconsistency does not disturb them at all. They are greatly vexed because the Democrats will not furnish ammunition for a sectional crusade by contesting their flimsy pretexts. On Saturday they but the floor all to themselves, except when Mr. Cox threw into the one-sided per formance a humorous episode that made i all the more lutterous and annoying.

The Republicans are engaged in a final struggle for political existence. They are held together solely by the cohesive power of rubble plumer. In any event, the politics of the country will be materially changed after the Presidential election. The leaders are desperate, and if it be possible to use the army as GRANT used it, they will do so. Hence this struggle.

George H. Forster for Governor.

A subject of unusual importance will ar rest the attention of the people of this State at the time for the meeting of the Republi can National Convention. The leading Guant members of the New York delegation will doubtless deem it their duty to repair to Chicago several days in advance of the Convention, for the purpose of consultation with kindred minds from other States. If we include the time necessary for journeying to and from Chicago, an absence from New Vork of at least two weeks is the very structest period which can be allotted for a proceed the large of the responsibilities of a Green mager at the Convention.

The second name in the list of delegates at least to the Convention, is that of Gov. Commune Of course he will attend. He is n man a to much experience and weight to b stated a single hour from the opening gu or to cartle until its close. Gov. Connell toerefore, will be absent from the State about a fortnight near the end of May near the first of June. The Constitution ha provided for such an emergency. It decharacteristics that when the Governor is absent from the State, "the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, until the desability shall cease." The tal utemant-Governor of the State is Graner, G. Hoskins, and upon him would devolve the powers and duties of the Governer during Mr. Connell's absence. But just here a serious difficulty arises. Lieut. Go. Hoskins is a delegate to Chicago. He certainly will be there from the begin ning to the close of the contest, for he is also, too important a spoke in the driving wheel of the GRANT machine to be absent in

But the Constitution has provided for this contingency. It declares that when both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are absent from the State, "the President of the Scrate shall act as Governor" until they or one of them returns. Who, then, will be likely, as President of the Senate, to fill the office of Governor during the two weeks' absence of Connect and Hoskins? This is a highly interesting question. By the terms of the Constitution it will be seen that upon this person will devolve all the powers and duties of the office of Governor. In other words, he will be a whole Governor while his term lasts.

Under ordinary circumstances, Judge Robertson of the Westchester district would probably be chosen President of the

Senate, a place which he has often filled. But he, too, is a delegate to the Convention and will doubtless attend. Two or three test cases during the present session have shown that a majority of the Republicans in the Senate are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant. They have been inclined to follow the lead of Senators Woodin and FORSTER, who are pronounced in their hostility to the third term. As an old member of the body, Mr. Woodin might naturally be elected its President. But he, also, is a delegate to Chicago, and therefore could not

meet the emergency now at hand. Upon a careful survey of the field, the man who seems pretty certain to be chosen by the Senate to fill the office of Governor during the absence of CORNELL and Hos-KINS is the Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER of the upper district in this city. Mr. FORSTER is a gentleman of carnest convictions, inflexible courage, indomitable will, and tireless energy. Clothed with all the powers and duties of the Governor of New York, including the command of its army and navy, and with full authority to turn men out of office and put others in Gov. Forster would be sure to make his mark in the public councils of the State, while Mr. CORNELL and Mr. Hos-KINS were performing their tour of the upper lakes, and preparing to give a new form of government to the United States.

The Secret of England's Political Revo-

lution. The elections in the United Kingdom are nearly over, and it is already clear that the Liberals have a considerable majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined. This is an event which has frustrated the shrewdest calculations, and which is as truly a surprise to one party as the other. Not a single Liberal organ of competent authority ventured to predict so overwhelming a victory, nor were there any facts known three weeks ago which would have justified such expectations.

A careful analysis of the figures proves that the Conservative canvassers were right in affirming that Lord Beaconspield's adherents would at least hold their own, and that the Liberal triumph is really due to the advent of an entirely new element, enfranchised by the last Reform bill, and now for the first time represented in its true proportions at the polls.

If we sum up the aggregate vote of the Conservative constituencies, we shall see distinctly on what adequate grounds the canvassers of that party and the political prophets of the London Stock Exchange based their prognostications. To that end let us take the figures exhibiting the relative strength of the two parties at the close of the second week, when 601 members out of the full complement of 650 had been chosen. Of these seats, six years ago, the Conservatives won 332, whereas now they can show but 224. Yet they have actually cast in the constituencies concerned not only the whole of their old vote, viz., 1,023,000, but over ten per cent. more. In other words, they have made a net gain of 118,000 votes. This is a remarkable exhibit, and under ordinary circumstances must have insured success

Lord BEACONSPIELD'S Ministry. The circumstances, as we shall see, were not normal, but peculiar. In 1874 the Liberals polled in the districts above contem plated 1,124,000 votes. They had even then a majority of the popular vote, because in certain boroughs, as in Birmingham for instance, they had very much to spare. On this ecasion, however, the Conservatives have succeeded in beating the Liberal aggregate of six years ago; and had their opponents merely gained in the same proportion, say ten per cent., the Conservatives must have retained something like their old preponderance owing to the more perfect distribution of their electors. The Liberals have gained, however, not ten, but more than thirty per cent., having thrown this year in the districts under review 1,525,000 votes against 1.124,000 at the last election.

Where did this enormous Liberal gain come from? Not from the Conservative ranks, for these, as we have seen, are stronger an they were six years ago. Not from the Home Rulers, for they have managed to win some extra seats. The Liberal accessions come from the class enfranchised by the last Reform act, but which for some mysterious reason, perhaps over-confidence or sheer inadvertence, did not vote 1874. We refer specially to the socalled "forty-shilling householders," or those residents of boroughs who, owning no real property, but occupying premises for which is paid a yearly rental of about \$10 or upward, were by the latest widening of the electorate admitted to the franchise. Nor should we omit to notice another extension of the suffrage whose political significance is now seen for the first time. We have here in mind the expansion of the county constituencies by allowing non-residents to vote, provided they own within the shire a freehold worth \$10 a year, or a long leasehold worth \$25. In the counties the majority of these small non-resident freeholders, as in the boroughs the great mass of the forty-shilling householders, seem to have held aloof from the polls in 1874, and to have now voted

for the first time. It will be remembered that when Mr. GLADSTONE abruptly dissolved Parliament in 1874, it was with the firm conviction that the late reforms had given the Liberal majority an impregnable power. A survey of the votes cast within the past two weeks demonstrates that in theory the Liberal leader was right, although at the moment he was strangely refuted by the facts. Even then, however, the figures showed that, as regards the aggregates of votes polled, the conservatives were in a minority; but the resent election shows that this minority is far weaker than any man supposed. In a word, Lord Beaconsfield has rallied to the support of his policy a hundred thousand nore electors than sustained him in 1874 but these recruits have not availed against the sudden emergence of half a million new electors on the opposing side. And these new electors were entranchised by his own creative act!

Grant Electioneering in the South.

Gen. Grant has not lingered in Louisiana without an object. He has fraternized with all shades of politicians, from the extreme Bourbous to the most radical of Republicans. taking in Warmoth and Pinchback to illusrate the variety of his tastes. He found the Democracy rent into factions, and made a business of conciliating all the rival chiefs.

When the machine managers sent GRANT to Mexico, it was announced that he was to proceed on the journey immediately after reaching Florida, where a steamer was to meet him at Cedar Keys for the trip to Havapa. His political itinerary did not at all conform to this pretended programme. He visited certain points in South Carolina, ac cording to a preconcerted plan, where the negroes gave him an ovation, and thence he skipped over Georgia, with its immense Democratic majority, and made a prolonged stay in Fiorida, which is closely contested, and may be carried by either side.

In Florida, Gen. GRANT professed great concern about a ship canal and other protected improvements needing appropria-

tions from Congress. When he reached Havana, the resources of Florida were made

the topic of interviews for publication. The shrewdness of GRANT's managers is visible in this work of his in Louisiana and Florida. While the Northern engineers of the third term are stirring the embers of strife, GRANT himself is hobnobbing with the Confederates on free and easy terms. Referring to the civil war, he tells them substantially, "It is all over now; why not take a drink ?"

Send in Your Estimates.

We respectfully invite all men calling themselves Democrats, who are contemplating a bolt from the regular Democratic nomination for President this year, to send to THE SUN an estimate of the advantages they anticipate to themselves or to anybody else, except the Republicans, from such a

The subject is now properly open for discussion. The matter is of the highest importance. To bolt the nomination is to support Indirectly the third term and im-

pertal departure. The bolting leaders should weigh well

these two points: Can we hold our following in such an undertaking? Even if we can, is it worth while?

Fairness to the Colored Race.

The readiness with which people jumped to the conclusion that the injuries sustained by WHITTAKER, the colored cadet at West Point, were inflicted by himself, seemed to indicate the retention, in a great degree, of the strong prejudice formerly existing among the whites generally against the colored race.

But it must be admitted that whether that conclusion was right or wrong, there were very suspicious circumstances leading to its establishment.

Since the infliction of the injuries upor this colored cadet another event has happened which shows a disposition in the community to do justice as quickly and as amply to the blacks as to the whites. We refer to the winning of both the first and the second places in a walking match which eclipses all previous feats in pedestrianism by men with African blood in their veins.

Not a murmur has arisen, from any quarter, of dissatisfaction at awarding to these champions the prizes they have won If it shall turn out that WHITTAKER inflicted his injuries upon himself, his whole race will suffer from his act of folly.

The men who have shown their superior prowess and strength in the walking match on the contrary, have done much to raise the whole colored race in public estimation Physical superiority commands respect and admiration. These two young men having vindicated their title to this distinction, it is ungrudgingly accorded to them. And the event shows that color stands in no man's way if he will only actually do something.

It is not easy, from the cable despatches we receive day by day, to get the exact facts about the alleged human sacrifices at Mandelay in the kingdom of Burmah. There now appears to be little doubt, however, that severa hundred people of both sexes and various ages have been buried alive for some purpose.

The new comet seems to be growing very fast. When discovered a week ago its tail was estimated to be three minutes long. A few days later Prof. Swarz-measured its tail and found it five minutes long. At this rate it should be visible to the naked eye in a few weeks. The fact of its possessing a tail when so far from the sun augurs well for its becoming a splendid object when it reaches our west ern sky.

Apparently Delegate AINSLIE of Idaho is impatient to become a full-fledged Congress-man. Getting the fleor, the other day, for a speech on the star route deficiency bill, he suddenly dropped the subject of postal facilities. and took up that of the political status of the people of the Territories. This status he described as one of vassalage, un-American, unknown to the Constitution, foreign to the spirit Territories. Congress had aped the policy of Great Britain toward her American colonies which led to the Revolution. Warming with his theme. Delegate AINSLIE went on to give a bill

of particulars:

"We are regarded as incapable of self-government; political inszaromi, warts on the body politic, who, by initigating from our old homes, in crossing state lines into the ter, itory of the United States, left our brains and intelligence behind as, and ioricited all our rights and privileges as american citizens. Swarms of carpet-bacters selected from the grand army of broken down old political lacks and professional office-seeking butomers, alice to the country and the propie by instinct as well as by nature, are fonded injoin as an officers, eith as Governors, Judges, Marshals, Ar.; and they come among us to have a respected on us without our consent. The right is claimed, and sometimes exercised by Compress of ginuling at pleasure laws emeted by our Territorial Legislatures, Yet we are expected to enture in uncomplaining sience all the wrongs and intignities thus heaped on us."

To mostly be interested.

It would be interesting to know whether any considerable portion of the people of the Terri tories feel their enslaved condition as acutely as Delegate AINSLIE appears to do. If so, it seems strange they should have made so little fuss about it.

A serious mistake has evidently been made by Congress in the discussion of the Fortification bill now pending, with the Senate amendments, in the House. The debates have proceeded on the uncontradicted assumption that the heaviest piece of ordnance in the coun try is the 12% inch 40-ton gup, now at Sandy Hook, and that this is the only piece of tha size. But the announcement of a man who is proverbially as incapable of exaggeration as GEORGE WASHINGTON, is that ZAZEL, the Human Cannon Ball, is twice every day, except Sundays, "shot from the mouth of an 80-ton gun. Evidently, therefore, the problem of constwise defence has been solved, without Congress or the Ordnance Bureau suspecting it. It will only be necessary to turn out other 80-ton guns from the plant which produced Zazel's, while an economy can be secured by using not human cannon balls, but those of a less costly pattern.

If the Brooklyn boys are going to take a hand in the theological controversies of their parents, life in that much besteepled city will be a more exciting experience than ever. At present it is the Rev. CHARLES P. McCARTHY who complains that he is afraid to show his head out of doors for fear of having stones shied at it by youthful members of the church militant living in his neighborhood. But the young male of the human species is nothing if not imitative, and who can say that we shall not next hear of the youthful parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Van Dykn and the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE engaging in pitched battle in Fulton street, to the detriment of the plate glass show windows in that remarkably crooked thoroughfare?

These belated March winds in the second week of April may have blown good to somebody, but it was not the Long Island farmer. Not only have they played havoc with his fences and even blown down his trees, but, necording to the Brooklyn Eagle, they have also cut off the sprouted peas in many pinces and blown the dry soil off the potatoes, which have promptly frozen by way of showing their re sentment at such rude proceedings.

Considering that the two highest scores of last week's walking match were those of colored men, and that one of these scores was the highest ever made by any pedestrian, the statistics of the walk may very properly be taken into account by people who insist on the lack of physical endurance in the colored race. Of the eighteen who started, eight continued to the end, and among these were all three of the colored starters. Their scores were 565 miles. | by him from the Judiciary Committee

543%, and 509%—an average of about 540 miles for the three. So far as that match goes, it may well be claimed that color will tell,

Hard times, bad business, bad crops. famines, pests, political persecutions, governmental tyrannies, and recruiting sergeants are combining to swell the tide of European emigration to America beyond precedent, A few years ago the arrivals at Castle Garden had dropped far below 100,000 annually; but there was a gain of 20,000 year before last, and a gain of 60,000 more last year, when the total reached 175,589. Now, with the revival of business on this side of the ocean, the flow of immigration has begun to be enormous. During the first quarter of the present year, the arrivals at the Battery num-bered 34,855—a number unprecedented in the winter season. As the corresponding quarter of the past year yielded but 11,052, though that was a great increase over years preceding, it may be conjectured what the mer will bring forth. It is further noticeable that a considerable portion of the gain achieved during the past three months has been in immigrations from Germany and Austro-Hungary. A good many of this year's arrivals will be in season to swell the coming ensus.

Misfortune seems to pursue Mr. LORIL-LARD's stable as steadily this spring as good fortune did a year ago. The accident to Ger-aldine on Saturday, resulting in her death, follows hard upon the unlucky selection of Wal-lenstein instead of Parole, which lost the Linsolnshire Handicap, and the ruling out of Parole for the Liverpool Cup. Geraldine was entered for the Newmarket Handicap, which comes off to-morrow; for the Newmarket International Handienp, on Friday; for the Prince of Wales Stakes at Epsom, next Tuesday; for the City and Suburban, next week Thursday, and for the Prince of Wales Stakes at Newmarket, the week following; while in the sumer and autumn races she also would have had her share of work, as her last year's winnings and record entitled her to be relied on. In all of these races, however, Mr. LORILLARD

The accident may call to mind the fact that to-day begins the Craven Meeting Newmarket, the first event being the Double Trial Plate of 200 sovereigns. for two-year-olds, to be run to-day, and again in October-200 sovereigns to be given for each race. The entries for this race number 33 and its interest for Americans is that among the entries are three by Mr. J. R. Keene, who thus makes his first appearance or the British turf. They are: Bay colt by Virgil, out of Annie Bush, by Lexington; chestnut colt by King Alfonso, out of Canary Bird, by Albion; and chestnut colt by Monarchist, out of Alala, by War Dance. These colts are also enered for some of next spring's races.

Let an honest man jump from an express rain going at full speed, and the odds are a hundred to one that he breaks his neck. Let a handcuffed murderer or burglar or counterfeiter take the same perilous leap, and in four cases out of five he will get off with a few triffing bruises, or, at worst, a sprained ankle. What is the reason ?

The first bouts in the SLOSSON-VIGNAUX billiard match have certainly not been to the advantage of the American player; but the game is proverbially one of great shiftings during its progress, so that between now and Wednesday night Vignaux's venturesome visitor possibly may win.

An interesting feature of the preparations which Messrs. PADDY BYAN and JOSEPH GOSS are making for their forthcoming battle is their diligent study of history with a view to finding precedents that may encourage the one or the other in his hopes of victory. Jon recalls the instances in which old bruisers have signally triumphed after the age of forty years; Pappy cites the encounters in which aged champions have found to their sorrow that youth must be served. Goss admits the physical drawback of his years, but claims a compensating mental gain, expecting to do more than ever, in the May battle, by headwork. Instead of recklessly taking and giving punishment, as the enhustasm and endurance of youth are prone to do his maturer judgment and riper mental faculties will show him, he thinks, how to get in on the enemy, and then get away again. Time alone will test the correctness of this theory. Meanwhite Goss might have gone still further back in fistic records to the encounter of Danes and EUTRLLUS, in which, as VIRGIL of our institutions. In its treatment of the relates, age triumphed over too-confident youth. But possibly the reason not cite this case is that an atmosphere of dubious legend hangs over it, whereas the annals of the British ring are beyond question.

SUCH AN IMPROVEMENT ON AMERICA! Amenities of the Parliamentary Election in England and Wales,

From the Literpool Mercury. Lord Dalkeith addressed two meetings in Midlothian, one at Pathbead and the other at Gore-oridge. At the close of the former meeting a dog cart came in contact with the carriage conveying his Lord ship. One of the wheels of the carriage was carried away, but no one was injured. The noble Lord was pelied with turf and sand at the close of the Gorebridge meeting.

From the Manchester Experimen.

An assault of a very aggravated character was com-nitted on Wednesday evening last, at Kirkwall, on Mr. John Pender, who lately represented the Wick Burghs in Parliament, and is at present the only candulate before that northern constituency. On leaving his hole is noisy erowd surrounded his carriage, and he at first hemtaled o proceed to Stromness. Some of his supporters, how ever, thought the feeling was in his favor, and he stepped but before his private secretary or any friend could blow him the crowd ran off with the carriage at ful speed, leaving the honorable member's friends to follow as best they could. On arriving at the Avre read an at tempt was made to run the carriage into the sea. It was got off the road on to the beach, but fortunately the pole became detached from the carriage, and, the fore wheels retting locked, it was brought to a stand. The glass win ow was broken and driven into the carriage, and Mr. ender's hat was smashed. Mr. Pender left the carriage, and, addressing the crowd, appealed to them for protec tion from such conduct. After the pole had been go ff with it, but this the better disposed among the crowd prevented, and Mr. Pender was allowed to continue the ourney.

From the London Davy Neva.

At Cardiff, last night, March 30, an extraordinary diserbance occurred. Mr. Reed's torchlight processio was driven back by the Irish, and party fights took place in which sticks and stores were freely used. Several persons had their heads broken, and were knocked down and kicked. Burners were forn from the process ionists' hands, and the scene of violence was general Mr. Reed was unable to obtain a hearing in front of the Royal Hotel. A telegram from Cardiff at a late hour last night states that the streets were entirely in the hands of an excited mult, but that the people were gradually

dispersing. The fashting had been general, and a large number of persons had been heaten with sticks. From the London Telegraph. After the result of the kipon cle tion was made known tast right (March 30), serious risting occurred opposite the Black Bull Hotel, the headquarters of the Conserva-tives' candidate. A large and unruly crowd of several hun red persons attacked the court of the hotel second tempted to turce an entrance. They were resisted, and a flerce fight ensued. Paying stones were tern up, and the rout of the holel completely wrecked. A force of twenty officemen were sent to the spot and charged the mob-Several persons were seriously injured.

Perpiexed Bemocrats.

Washington, April 12.- The Democrats of th enate are perplexed over Kellogg's case just as the were over Fitz-John Porter's case. The Louisiana Sch ater, Mr. Johns, wants Keiterg turned out neck and heels whereas the New Jerrey Senator, Mr. Randolpie, wanted Porter turned in, after having been out for half a general ion. Caucus after caucus has been held to determine i it would be better to send the illustrous carpet bagger to join his former political associates in their ensured exile er to let him run on until after the Presidential election vithout raising a new issue.

Opinion is found to be divided on the main point, and is pressed to an up and down vote the Democracy will no be found solid by mny means. Mr. Thurman arged th caucus to defer action, and told his fracted that "in the last lew years the party had more than once run its bear against a stone fence, and it was well to look before leap ing." The Senator from Ohio was peculiarly Sited to give this counse), from his own personal experience. He is directly responsible for having allowed Pitz-John Porter's case to supersede the Geneva Award bill, reported

GRANTISM IN KENTUCKY Persuading Dissenters with Kneck-Bown Ar-

gaments Straight from the Shoul-LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10 .- Republican primaries were held yesterday in all the wards in this city and in Jefferson County to choose delegates to the State Convention, which meets here next Wednesday. The Blaine and Sherman men contested the Grant men at every primary, and there were several serious rows. This was particularly the case at the county primary, which was held at Gilman's Point. Mr. James F. Buckner, Jr., the son of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district. is he Chairman of the City and County Republican Committee, and he is as strong in his advo-eacy of Grant as his father was doubtful four years ago, when it was very uncertain who would be nominated by the Republican National years ago, when it was very uncertain who would be nominated by the Republican National Convention, Mr. Buckner hired a room at St. Matthew's, and the room was promptly taken possession of by Mr. Ayres, who is the Republican shepherd charged with the care of the negroes of the rounty. Mr. Ayres has a bad hubit of thinking for himself, and it therefore happens that he is for Blaine. Mr. Buckner and Caut. Slias F. Miller, who made a large fortune during the war by speculating in continue during the several persons were hurt, and in which, it is said, Walter Evans, late Republican candidate for Governor, took a hand on the Grant side with a "peoper-hox" pistol. While the row was at its height, the Hon, James Speed, who was Lincoin's Attorney-General, arrived and succeeded in restoring order by vigorous pacific appeals. The Blaine men held their own, however, and nominated Blaine men to the Convention. The city people held a meeting in the open air, and nominated Grant men to represent the county in the Convention. There is certainly a very strong anti-third term feeling among the Republicans here, and the Mebrews, headed by Mr. L. N. Dembitz, are almost unanimous in their opposition to the "man on horseback." This opposition was slown at all of the ward meetings, and it was frequently strong enough to send Sherman or blaine men to the Convention of the man on horseback." shown at all of the ward meetings, and it was frequently strong enough to send Sherman or Blaine men to the Convention, and in other wards to send men who were uncommitted. As a rule, the Republican Conventions in this State are great farces, but there is always some kind of a row among the hungry office seekers. At the Convention to be held on Wednesday, there is promise of dissensions which the police may be called upon to quell, for duplicate delegations are coming from all parts of the State.

READY TO GRAB THE BRIDGE. An Elevated Rallway Company Seeking

Franchise to Run a Line Across The New York and Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company yesterday petitioned the Brooklyn Common Council for leave to construct and operate an elevated railroad, beginning at the New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, at the most northwesterly point of the bridge, which is or will hereafter be under the jurisdiction, control, and management of the authorities of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly over and along the bridge to its erminus at Sands street, in the city of Brooklyn, so as to pass over that portion of the bridge within the jurisdiction of the city of Brooklyn; thence diagonally through private property to the centre of the block between Adams and Pearl streets, by crossing Sands, Washington, High, Nassau, and Adams streets; thence through private property in the centre of the block between Adams and Pearl streets, across Concord. Tiliary, and Johnson streets to Myrtle avenue; thence through and slong Myrtle avenue and Hudson avenue to Fulton street, and thence along Fulton street to East New York; also a connecting line running along Myrtle avenue to Broadway, and thence to East New York; also a connecting line from Adams street and Myrtle avenue, along Court street to Atlantic avenue, thence to Vanderbift avenue, and thence to the main entrance at Prospect Park; also a line along Court street to Hamilton avenue; also a hunch from the terminus of the New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge at Sands attreet to Fulton street, and thence to the ferry.

The terms on which the franchise is asked. lyn, so as to pass over that portion of the bridge

at Sands street to Funds street, and thence we the terry.

The terms on which the franchise is asked are that the company will not begin the construction of its railway over or upon any street until at least the owners of one-half in value of until at least the owners of one-half in value of until at least the owners of one-half in value of the abuting property on that portion of the street have been first settled with; also that the comeany shall settle with the balance of the abutting property owners, and that the com-pany will give a satisfactory bond as a guaran-tee of initial performance of these conditions, and to pay into the city Treasury one percent, of the gross receipts from passenger traffic in the city.

of the gross receipts from passenger.

The petition, which is signed by Daniel D. Batter. President, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The articles of incorporation of this company were recently flied with the Secretary of Sinte, it also contemplates a route in this city from Forty-second street to and over the bridge to Brooklyn. The bridge officials say that no private corporation is ever likely to usure the business of carrying passengers over the bridge, which the two cities expect to do to produce a cavenue from their investment.

A Lotes Club for the Speckled Men and We

From the New York Times. From the New York Times.

LONDON, March 27, —Upon the ashes of the fine-el, thul for lastis has arisen a new establishment, which is the said of the fine-ell and a corrised as founded appearing the same features of which New York London Connection the same features of which New York and activities a presential exceptions of strangers in art 4c." The London emiliation of all this is supposed to be quite correct in amountem that "private rooms" for sunger parties will be at the disposition of members until 2 g cines in the morning.

compared to the art the disposition of members until 2 courses of the morning actions of the morning actions of the morning action of the many of Kate Vasurian, Neithe Farren, Mone, Dollard, the many of Kate Vasurian, Neithe Farren, Mone Dollard, and some location actions, Tode, Warren, and others, who may be action to the morning actors. Tode, Warren, and others, and the club is advertised without a list of members, and the club is advertised without a list of members, and the Lator of New York built is kept on the hook in such a way as a 1 faince my New York in the look in such a way as a 1 faince my New York in the wonder if Mr. Bussell does not full his new scheme scattable.

The Russell Club for Ladles, and deutlemen was conducted on emmently respectable and high-class principles. The committee was agenuine one of society persons. All around the club was irrestructuable as to make a such on the other tack.

The Leter will be a "fast club" to all intents and purposes. I hope I sure not doing Mr. Russell an injustice by saving this, but, supposing he is successuit, you may book or wave to the next step in clubs being "fur Denish intents," an attent to emulate "the pleasant scalable" of many suiced Paris, and to give Circe and help trends that protection which is denied to them by the magnificates, who have closed the Argyil Rooms and Evans's.

A Challenge to Mr. Vanderbilt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find in Tax sus of the 8th inst. in the report of the walking match for the O'Leary belt, the following:

About 3 o'clock, when the score stend 284 miles to Hart and 282 for Dobler, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt stoo that and 252 for Indier, me. Whitem H. and score. A level-only remarked. It would trouble a trotter to throw 350 miles behind blim in three days."

There never was, nor never will be, a trotter in this world able to do 18." replied the railroad millionaire. I wish to inform Mr. Vanderbilt that if he wishes to av down in any trustworthy hands the sum of \$1,000, or any larger sum. I will find him a Canadian herse that is a trotter, and that will make the 300 miles in thre

days consecutive, and perhaps better.

Now is the time for the militonairs to back his opinion and, if he wishes, after the trot, to secure for himself the best horse in the world. ST HYACISTS, P. Q. CANADA, ADER 10.

A Letter from Mr. Williamson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sun ny's Sun I read an interesting interview between a re-meter and a Mr. Edwards, who resides in Newark, N. J. nd who says he was a Golonel in the Confederate A) He informed your reporter that he believed I caused his arrest in Baltimore, curing the war, by the United State uth rines. This is simply untrue. But my principal with rines. This is simply unities. But my principle by jet in writing is to a k what regiment the gails become commanded in the laste impleasantless. I remarker him white in configurant at the Old Layd. From, Washington City. We were in the same rison and were duly axchained—in as a civiling or invoke him has sure which, the stated to the Tonics filter him but sure which, the stated to the Tonics filter which with a call last were highly a constant of the work of the with a call last were highly in the sures of act, and to act with a call last were highly in the sures of act, and was in it in informal the some him as the sures of act, and was in it in the factor of the constant me, he has because of the last was a for act of a force of a heart in the surespical acts.

The Case of the Rev. Mr. Millen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor. "J. P. astonished that the Key C. W. Millen and Miller: showing ave got such a poor appointment at Conference aspec enne M E Courch, Brookton, passed a resolution other classes requesting the Presiding Edder to use and the control of the St. In the control of the state of the control of the cont tiers in would corain it in abundance.
Biocertys, April 2. As Oth Manuse.

The Laivet News of Prejevalski. From the Lowbon Nanstard.

According to the latest interligence from Pe

HAVE THEY PAID THEIR TAXES? The Objection to Petitioners who Ask an In

vestigation in Jersey City. An application was made yesterday to Judge Knapp in the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, for an order directing an investigation into the condition and management of the different departments of the municipal government. The petition and affidavit were signed by the following freeholders: Joseph H. Vondy, Marcus F. Whitehead, Jr., S. M. Hoffman, D. C. Brown, James Warner, E. T. McLaughlin, Wm. Harney, Wm. A. Harney, J. V. Quimby, James Fleming, Henry Thompson, James McLaughlin, Henry Gaines, William Pearsall, D. S. Manners, John N. Fincre, James McLaughlin, Henry Steffens, C. Besemann, loseph B. Sione, J. J. Youlin, Thomas Lally,

Joseph B. Slone, J. J. Youlin, Thomas Lally, and others,
Lawyer Fleming, who represented the petitioners, said that it originated in a desire on the part of a large number of taxpayers to ventilate and judicially inquire into the facts concerning the recent sale of the six per cent, funding debt bonds.
Corporation Counsel Abbett urged, as a preliminary objection to the granting of the petition, that some of the signers of the petition, and the property of the petition and p

taxes within the prescribed time," insisted Mr. Fleming.

"The collector denies that he has," retorted the Corporation Counsel.

"Does that prove that he has," retorted the Corporation Counsel.

"Does that prove that he hasn't?" demanded Mr. Fleming in an excited tone.

"If he has," was the reply, "let him produce his receipts."

To expedite the matter, Mr. Fleming offered to substitute five other citizens in place of those to whose eligibility exception had been taken but the Court decided that such a course would be irregular. After some further discussion it was arranged that testimony should be taken to morrow afternoon before Commissioner John A. Nugent to ascertain whether the five petitioners objected to have paid their taxes within a year, and so are competent to sign the petition.

A FOOTHOLD ON THE ISTHMUS.

The U. S. Steamer Adams Establishing Conling Station at the Golfa Dulce. PANAMA, April 3.-The Star and Herald

savs: "The United States Steamer Adams, it is reported, has formally established a coaling tation at the Golfa Duice, and, as an earnest of the sincerity of the project, five tons of coal have been deposited on shore. There should be certain formalities attended to in the case, which appear to have been neglected. Such. for instance, as the consent of Colombia or Costa Rica, to one or other of which powers the territory belongs. There is a conflict between Colombia and Costa Rica as to the ownership of certain lands bordering upon the Golfa Dulce, of certain lands bordering upon the Golfa Dulce, and it is impossible to say at present upon whose soil the new coaling station is situated. That it is not the property of the United States is an indisputable proposition. Whatever the condition of the Thompson grant at present, whether expired by limitation or still in existence, it never conferred the right to conver a title to any foreign Government. Neither the Panama Kailread Company, the Canal Company, the Chiriqui Improvement Company, or any other, has had any such principle recognized in the concessions they have received; but, on the contrary, such a pretension is emphatically forbidden. We have no knowledge of any arrangement between the United States and Colombia giving the former the right to select and appropriate any portion of the territory of the latter for any purpose whatever. No information has been furnished the Government of the State from Bogota upon whatever. No information has been furnished the Government of the State from Bogota upon the subject, and the national Government makes no secret of transactions of such importance. The whole affair is involved in mystery, and we must await the explanation from Washington."

enator McDonnid's Mode of Distributing the

Geneva Award. WASHINGTON, April 12.-In the Senate to-day the Geneva Award bill was informally taken up to allow Mr. McDonald (Dem., Ind.), who has to leave town to day, to speak upon it. Mr. McDonald supported his preposed substitute for the bill reported by the Committe on the Judiciary. The substitute makes the first class of

Norwicz, Conn., April 11.-Preston is a stanch old Democratic town, adjoining Norwich on the south. Last fall, to the surprise of everybody, Henry A. Jewett, a Republican candidate for the office of Selectman, was declared elected over Prentice Avery, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Avery was dissausfied at the time with the count, but did not ask to go behind the retime with the count, but did not ask to go behind the re-turns. He was anxious, however, to ascertain, for his own satisfaction, whicher he had been elected, and on Monslay evening last at the Town Clerk's office he had a recount of the ballots. The boxes were opened and the rodes counted in the presence of a chekration of Demo-crats and Republicans, and it was found that avery was really elected by a majority of four. The meeting broke up in contrast and excelement, the Democrats opening accusing the Republicans of knownedly perpetrating a trand. The question is still an open one as to who shall receive the pay for the aix months that the Republican has served.

Regulating the Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Mr. Chalmers (Dem. Miss.) introduced the following joint resolution in the House to-day:

Wheren, The recent purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury have produced marked and sudden fluctuations in the stock market of New York. and and fluctuations in the stock market of New York, and .

Whereas, The secret manipulation of such purchases is calculated to excite suspictions of stock jobbing in the departments, and to bring abscredit on the dovernment. Resolved, That it shall be unlawful for the secretary of the Treasury to purchase any bonds for the use of the Lovernment or for any susking fund without giving survey's induce by publication of the time and place of purchase, and the exact amount of bonds to be purchased.

Lynch Law in Louisians.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 .- J. Tucker, colored charged with the murder of Abe Frazer in 1870, was taken from jail at Greensourg. St. Helena Parish, Sunday morions, by fitteen incu. and shot to death. It is said that the people of the parish generally condemn this act of taw becames.

Two Terms Only for President. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- Mr. Geddes (Dem.) introduced a joint resolution in the House to-day propossing a constitutional amorniment that no person shall be eligible to the office of President for more than two

A Political Opinion. From the Cincinnati Commerci

The nomination of Grant would be the elec-

The Rhyme of the Boston Editor. It was a Boston editor, of cultured heart and brain, An able, honest (as they go), and well-appearing man,

Who spendy and boldly was exposed to Grant and Binine, And did not seem to lancy the machine's coercive plan. So in his office chair he sat, and wrote, and wrote, and And said, what many Boston men were ready to ap-

That never should corruption take the nation by the And never should Republicans submit to force or fraud, He spoke of all the scandals that had followed 'Sixty

eight,
And asked those Boston men, with many a well-constdered word. As valuing their freedom and the honor of the State, With two such terms behind them, could they ever atand a tirra?

He spinke so very loudly that his speech was heard The rattle and the romble of the solid old machine,

Though shill reduce d plainly in the city's classic pond, The motions of that belout force justas plainly could But all his sounding arguments were rather thin and

Because they were connected with an inward qual-He said. I'll never give support to either Blaine or

tionit. Unicas unless unless unless he gets the numma-Hereniter, when the Empire, which so clearly is fore

Becomes a fact, and Grant puts on a fine Imperial That able Boston editor, a shivering in the cold. Will have a cital with big brugans to kick him round

the town. And he will say, when one-man rule has gone beyond And when he packs his carpet bag, and emigrates in

'I wish that I had noted half as bravely as I spoke! I wish-I wish-I wish-I wish-I had another chance !"

SUNBEAMS.

-Wabash is lighted by four electric amps, which are suspended at a height or 100 -A drunken couple at Saginaw, Mich. book their little girl, aged 7, along on a spree, and heally

oft her intoxicated in the street. -A little boy at Humeston, Iowa, hanged

imself because a baby sister received the attention that and previously been bestowed on himself. -Lettie Guy of Syracuse whistles for

money, and it comes to her. She gives whistling con-certs, is young, and looks pretty with her lips puckered, Her performance sounds like a piccolo. -A fireman on a Minnesota railroad en-

gine climbed out on the vilot, at the risk of his life, and rescued a man who was lying on the track-a man of traw, which mischievous boys had placed there -A savage bulldog broke his chain, at Harrisburg, Pa., ran into a juvenile school, and bro-clously attacked the little cirls. The mistress told the pupils to stand on their desks, and they did so, but not

sefure fourteen had been bitton. -Lord Rosebery, in addition to paying fr. Gladstone's expenses, whatever they may be, to Midlothian, contributed \$25,000 toward the election for Southwark of Mr. Cohen a very able Hebrew barrister, who is a relative of Lady Rosenery.

-Mr. Frank Buckland, the naturalist, recmmends a goat being kept in all large stables, because it will face fire and horses will follow its lead. In view of the frightful losses by fire in the Eighth avenue and other

ables within the past year, this advice is timely.

—A farmer at Rochester, Mo., told hig wife that \$800, which they had saved by many years of industry and sconomy, had been stoten. He was mistaken, for within an hour he found the treasure who ne had mislaid it; but the wife had already died of hear lisease, in consequence of the shrek.

-Mathew McKay of Oswego, N. Y. has been bothered at finding his clock stopped morning. He had it examined, but the repairer could find nothing wrong. He watched, and discovered the family cat is be the enose of the mischief. Attracted by the ticking of the clock, she climbed up to the shelf, pulled open the door, and pawed the hands around the dist till it sloped. -A manuscript supposed to have been

written by St. Peter has lately been discovered among

the property of a man remed Bore, who ded has year at Jerusalem, at the age of 170. The style of the week has led to the conclusion that it is authentic and it is sufficient that the London Bible Society, which has despaticed a committee to the spot, has offered Bore's heirs the sum of \$100,000 for its possession. The heirs, however, refuse (4 part with the manuscript, though it seems probable that they will allow the society to reproduce and translate it. -The fifteen great American inventions

of world-wide adoption are: 1. The cotton gin. 2 The Planing machine: 3. The grass mover and resper 4. The rotary pruning press. 5. Navigation by steam 6. The hot air engine. 7. The sewing machine: 8 The India rubber industry. 9. The machine manufacture of horsestors. 10. The sand blast for carving. 11. The game lathe. 12. The grain elevator. 13. Artificial too making on a large scale. 14. The electric magnet and its practical application. 15. The composing machine for -Presbyterian clergymen are wanted in Dahota. The Chairman of a committee on aupplies thus defines the requirements. The men wanted are such as can preach acceptably to professional men of decided mark, who are expactous enough to see wants and or por-

tunities, and wise enough to enlist men and means for all emergencies that can arise. Organizing and executive ability are needed, with scholarly culture and evangulaic seal." Nothing is said about salaries, however, though the following is a sentence in the official of even-tuement: "To such the richest rewards are at hand-off necessful labor is a pleasure, grand opportunities an asstration, and rapid results of effort put forth a compensation." Address the Rev. D. C. Lyon, St. Paul Monn. -The Emperor William has been four times attacked—by Sedeker in 1852, by Bekker in 1951, by Hoedel in 1878, and by Nobiling in the same year. Now the Emperor William, whose system of drill has created better marksmen than the French, Shas been twice wounded. Then the other sovereigns of Europe have all had to pass through the fire, and the Duke of Parma and Prince Michael of Servia have really teen sacrified,

while, strange to say, as if it was as much hatred of outhority as of royalty that guides the assassin's hand, we have as many attempts against Presidents of repub-lics, and all have been successful. Thus Abraham Lin-coln of the United States, Balia of Peru, Morales of Bolivia, Garcia Morcus of Ecuador, and Gill of Paraguay have all been murdered within the last fifteen years -Of the five daughters of Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice, the youngest, will soon have re-mained the longest unmarried. The Grown Princess of Germany married at 18; the late Princess Alice of Hessa was married when she was 19; the Princess Helens marded at 20; the Princess Louise, who had until that time remained longest single, when she married the Marquis of Lorne was about the same age that her young sider

s-that is, 23. It is natural enough that there should be gossip and rumors about the wedded fate of the last of the quintet. Romance has not been absent from the stories told about her, but the truth seems to be that the Princess has chosen, up to this time, to be the confidente and companion of her mother, the Queen, rather than to leave Windsor, Balmoral, and Geborne without an, of the daughters of the widowed monarch. -In Spain, a man of wide sympathics is neans follows that a man with two hearts is a man of while sympathies. A Spanish peasant, living cinity of Mudrid, in a petty quarrel, killed an aged woman, and would have murdered her daughter also, ad not the latter succeeded in makin Thinking himself robbed of a great pleasure by the girl

escape, he revenged himself by repeatedly stations the corpse of the mother. Singularly enough, removed preved so quickly upon his mind that he immediately hanged himself. But the rope broke, and he would, no all probability, have survived his attempt at succide had he not broken his skull in the fall. On a post mortem examination the man was found to have two hearts increase of one, both being of regular size and presenting no pe--A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Foraire writes under date of March 17, that extraordinary efforts are being made to hush up a recent courrence in the palace. About 5 o'clock in the morning a

the story runs, a confidential servant of the Czar beard a cry for help, and thought he recognized the Czar's vace. He instantly stepped into the imperial bedroom. The Czar had been suffering from nightmare, not an uprommon thing with him nowadays, if St. Petersburg rumor is to be believed. Startled but not thoroughly awakened by the opening of the door, he sprang up, seized one of the revolvers he always keeps by his bedside, and fired The servant dropped to the carpet, seriously if not maily wounded. Of course the sharp crack of the pistor shot brought all the guards in that part of the palace running to the spot. The official version of the story is that its servant was cleaning the Czar's revolver, and such dentalty shot himself.

-There are many people who fret against the law's delays; but very few, it is to be hoped, would resort to such a summary mode of obtaining justice as had been taken by Mme. Robyns, the wife of a Belgian officer, ration from her husband. Finding that there was me prospect of an early decision in her tayor she indired one of her friends to put himself in communication with a fencing master at Lille, who advertised in the most papers, and arrange with him to seck a quarrel with let husband and run him through. The fencing master, who appears to have been ready to champion any cause of which he was well paid, was given 800 frames of abcount, and despatched to Ypres, where the husbant was quartered, having received minute instructions indentify him and pick a quarrel. Unfortunately, he by fortifying his courage with strong waters at a the town, and imbibed them so freely that he command over his tongue, confiding to a trienwas at once informed of what was in store for his had his would be adversary arrested. His avoid the turther arrest of Mine. Robyns and her free the have been scalenged to a month's imprisonment with the fencing master, having declared that he me along to accept the reward and not to fight, was a ted by the tribunal before which the case was trib

-If we may accept the statements of Ale hert Wolff, the well known contributor to the Pates the present Prince Denudoff is a very interestinaactor. After he had been for some years the re-gayest of Parisian swells, Paris was stortled to the that the Prince, who was not regarded as a seman, was about to take a wise and to leave l'an was by no means desperately in love when he in-hut ended by adaring the Prince of and was horn-at her death in 1888. After that exent he returnscene of his early dissipation, but to pursue a tot ferent hie. The whilom dandy omitted to shave and took in heed as to his appearance. Instead of exquisitely appointed exeriages he was to be seemainthus, and the governor of the Juckey Chine-doglers dured at tour-france ating touses. But at small expenses decreased his charities increased distributing them his wire was always in his was in memory of her that he founded in the Bloca a piace of employment for Salairia, and on the co-he never talked to how his knew before the period Princess, which decorated the grand saloon. It ver, eradually lightened the intensity of his conservational of his conservation of the conservation of th enath married masin. By that time his onen has ie had succeeded to his vast wealth, a portion he has employed in completing the Cathodian ence, which was begun by the Medicis, and restoration be has undertaken to bear half the s It is binted that the revent sate of his rictures it brac is in a measure due to his meaning over ioney for this work, innsiench as his reverse nines, albeit so large, is fluctuating. The Prince lived for several years, very retirediv near fillis minling operations demand from him remattention, being on so colored a scale as to requi officials and agents all over Europe.